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# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

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## COMMON DRINKING CUPS AND COMMON TOWELS.

### FINAL DATE FOR COMPLIANCE WITH AMENDMENTS OF OCTOBER 30 AND DECEMBER 9, 1912, TO THE INTERSTATE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

1912.  
Department Circular 59.  
Bureau of Public Health Service.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, December 19, 1912.

*To medical officers of the Public Health Service, State and local health authorities, and others concerned:*

The final date for compliance with paragraphs 13 and 14, article 3, General Regulations, Interstate Quarantine Regulations, is hereby fixed at March 1, 1913.

The paragraphs in question read as follows:

Paragraph 13. Common carriers shall not provide in cars, vehicles, vessels, or conveyances operated in interstate traffic, or in depots, waiting rooms, or other places used by passengers traveling from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, any drinking cup, glass, or vessel for common use: *Provided*, That this regulation shall not be held to preclude the use of drinking cups, glasses, or vessels which are thoroughly cleaned by washing in boiling water after use by each individual, nor shall it be held to preclude the use of sanitary devices for individual use only.

Paragraph 14. Common carriers shall not provide in cars, vehicles, vessels, or conveyances operated in interstate traffic, or in depots, waiting rooms, or other places used by passengers traveling from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, any towel for use by more than one person: *Provided*, That towels may be used again after having been sterilized with boiling water.

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH,  
*Secretary.*

## MALARIAL FEVERS—PREVALENCE AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION IN ALABAMA.

By R. H. VON ESDORF, surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

This study covers morbidity and mortality records and the epidemiology of malaria in Alabama.

The first available statistics which were studied were of the admissions of cases into the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile during the 10 years 1902 to 1911, inclusive. During this period there was a total of 685 cases of malarial fever treated. Of this number 450 cases were diagnosed as intermittent malarial fever, and 235 as remittent. Among these there were 3 deaths, of which 1 death was due to gumma of the brain. This gives a case fatality rate of about three-tenths of 1 per cent (0.3).